

The Sunday Herald.

And Weekly National Intelligencer.

VOL. XXV.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1890.—16 PAGES.

NO. 28

THE CAREER OF MRS. FISH.

THE ROMANTIC STORY OF THE WOMAN IN THE GUY CASE.

Some of the Unpublished Testimony Taken by Col. Robert and Sent to the Senate—Lieut. Guy's Relations With the Woman—Her Former Marriage and Sad Experiences With Professor Fish.

Among the papers sent to the Senate by the District Commissioners in the case of Lieut. Guy, called for by a resolution of the Senate, there is much testimony taken by Engineer Commissioner Robert that throws some interesting light upon the relations which existed between Lieut. Guy and Mrs. Fish. It appears from statements taken by Commissioner Robert that Mrs. Fish has had a romantic career and that she has encountered, possibly to a greater extent than would be her just proportion, the vicissitudes of life.

Born in England, of prepossessing appearance, highly educated, and of refined family, it was her father's desire that she should marry a British army officer. To this the young lady strenuously objected, but her father was obstinate, and in the estrangement that ensued she hastily married Professor Fish and came to America.

Professor and Mrs. Fish, soon after their arrival in this country, started on a trip to Alaska. At San Francisco and other points on their journey the young couple were treated with the consideration and courtesy which Professor Fish's scientific attainments warranted. In Alaska Mrs. Fish devoted herself to educational and charitable work, and while her husband pursued his scientific studies she founded and successfully maintained a school for the young natives. After awhile Professor Fish, suffering from ill-health, resorted to the use of intoxicants, and in a short time had consumed not only his own money but that of his wife in drink.

His death soon followed, and Mrs. Fish started East. She drifted to Washington to secure a position in one of the Departments, and it is from this time on that Lieut. Guy appears in the case. While here in the city Mrs. Fish was prevailed upon by charitable ladies to accept the position of cashier in a penny lunch-room, situated in the then Sergeant Guy's precinct, and he soon became acquainted with her. From the penny lunch-room Mrs. Fish went to the Agricultural Department, and it is understood the gallant Sergeant Guy claims to have secured her this place. At any rate, it is known that she and the Sergeant became close friends, and in the evenings when Guy patrolled his beat Mrs. Fish was his constant companion. Guy represented to her that his wife was a confirmed invalid, and that upon her death, which was almost daily expected, he would marry her. Guy was a constant visitor at Mrs. Fish's home, and the gossipers of the neighborhood rolled sweet morsels of highly sensational matter under their tongues. Mrs. Guy died soon thereafter, and Mrs. Fish, at first shyly, but afterwards more boldly, insisted upon Guy marrying her. Guy was adroit in his answers postponing the event, and the young widow never suspected duplicity. But in the mean time Guy was visiting a lady in Alexandria, and suddenly he announced to Mrs. Fish that he had some time before married the fair Alexandrian.

Mrs. Fish was very much shocked, and as a result of her disappointment and despondency began to drink. When under the influence of liquor she would visit the station-house, and upbraid Guy for his unfaithfulness. He would have her retained for the night in one of the upper rooms in the station, and in the morning she would go to her work, and finally lost her position. She never relented in her course as to Guy, however, and her presence in this city has been a continual source of embarrassment to Guy.

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.

Wonderful Industrial Development—New Enterprises.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 27.—The *Tradesman* reports for the third quarter of 1890, 1,114 new enterprises in the Southern States against 774 in the corresponding quarter of 1889. These reports are compiled from carefully prepared data secured from accurate sources from every point in the Southern States. Among the new enterprises are 78 cotton and woolen mills, 12 compresses, 40 electric light works; 25 flour and grist mills, 83 foundries and machine shops, (14 of which latter were in Virginia,) 55 ice factories, and 191 wood-working establishments, this industry taking the lead in new enterprises in the South for the past quarter, Tennessee having 29, Georgia 28, Virginia 26, and Alabama 25. The *Tradesman* says, "A study of the above report will show that there has been no diminution in the wonderful progress of the Southern States in industrial development during the past three months. A very gratifying feature is the great diversity of the industries established, which indicates the varied resources of the South and its ability to enter the manufacturing field in any and all lines."

One Man Killed—Four Injured.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 27.—The Standard Manufacturing Company's building, on River avenue, Allegheny City, caved in shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon. One man was killed and four seriously injured, two of whom, it is thought, will die.

Specie Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The exports of specie last week amounted to \$14,000, all gold, consigned to South America. The imports of specie during the week amounted to \$198,825, of which \$153,280 was in gold, and \$45,545 silver.

Revolutionists Sentenced to Death.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 27, VIA GALVESTON.—The Sergeant and Corporal who headed the recent revolt of the guard at the Custom House, in which the commandant was killed, have been sentenced to death.

She Was 110 Years Old.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The health department issued a burial permit to-day for Ruth Anne Hilton, who is said to have been 110 years old. Ruth was a colored woman who was born in 1780 in Richmond, Va.

A MONEY-MAKING OFFICIAL.

The House Postmaster Shares Profits With a Contractor.

The House Committee on Accounts yesterday began an investigation into the charges preferred against Postmaster Wheat, of the House, to the effect that he required a contractor who carried the mails from the House to the Post Office to pay him \$150 a month from the contract price; also, that the Postmaster has on his roll of employees at \$100 per month a Mr. Bradley, who works in the Government Printing Office, and that Bradley pays \$95 of it to Mr. Wheat's son.

The witnesses yesterday were Postmaster Wheat, Contractor Henry Culbertson, and Clerk McPherson.

Mr. Wheat admitted the facts as to the letting of the contract at \$5,000 a year and receiving \$150 a month from the contractor, but after the facts got into the newspapers he concluded that the contract was a violation of law. He wanted to return to Mr. Culbertson the money (\$750) he had received, but, upon advice, he deposited it in the United States Treasury. He had fixed the contract at \$5,000 a year, because when he first came to Washington the office was new to him, and he simply had the contract of the previous year copied, as he supposed it was all right. He also found that the appropriation allowed for this purpose was \$5,000 a year.

Harry Culbertson, the contractor, testified that he had carried the mails for Mr. Dalton, the former postmaster, for six years previous to December last. He had received a compensation \$5,000 per year. Witness declared that he had not made similar previous payments of \$150 per month to the postmaster. He explained how it was that the present transaction came about. Mr. Wheat had asked him to come to his room. Mr. Wheat asked him at first for \$200 per month in return for the contract. Witness said he could not give him that, but made a counter proposition to give him \$150. This, he said, would require him to do the work at starvation price.

In reply to a question by the committee, witness said that he was Dalton's father-in-law. Mr. Culbertson said he had paid the money to Mr. Wheat's son Walter. One day, when it was apparent that an investigation was probable, Wheat's son came to him and sought to have the money (\$750) handed over temporarily to a third person, but this was not done. He had received notice subsequently of a desire to close the contract, but there was a month's pay due him.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wheat the witness acknowledged he had given him (Wheat) to understand there was as much as \$100 or \$150 a month profit to be made out of the business of boarding horses, which he did in connection with his work of carrying the mails.

From further testimony it appeared that the witness and Mr. Dalton had some business relations connected with buying and selling of horses, Mr. Dalton advancing money for the purchase, and witness turning over the check to him when he received payment for the horse sold.

In reply to some questions by Mr. Enloe Mr. Wheat insisted that he had said previously that he had the impression that Dalton and Culbertson were running the whole thing together, and that the money made by carrying the mail was shared by them.

Hon. Edw. McPherson, the clerk of the House, testified in effect that Mr. Wheat had come to his office with Mr. Richard J. Bright to see him some time in May last. Mr. Wheat showed him the certificate of payment of \$750 to the Treasury. When he learned of the existence of the conditions of the contract, he refused to sign the receipt for the June payment to the contractor, as he did not regard it as legal. Witness had spoken to several persons about the matter. There being no further witnesses present the committee at this point adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

A YOUNG WOMAN SHOT.

Attempted Murder on Thirteenth-and-a-Half Street This Morning.

Three pistol shots, fired in quick succession, followed almost immediately by piercing screams from a number of females in house No. 313 Thirteenth-and-a-half street, startled the people of that neighborhood at 1 A. M. this morning. The shots were fired by a party supposed to be either John Jackson or Al. Morris, and they were fired at Fannie Ayres, an inmate of the house. The woman received one of the shots in her right temple, and for a time it looked as if she was dead. She was carried to Reh's drug store and then to the Emergency Hospital, where Dr. Middleton succeeded in cutting the ball out. It entered the right temple, took a downward course behind the ear, fracturing the skull. After the ball was removed the woman was carried home. No arrests have yet been made.

Nominations Confirmed.

In executive session yesterday the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, Minister to Spain.

Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, Minister to Brazil.

Fremont Wood, United States District Attorney for Idaho.

Also several judges of probate in Utah, receivers of public moneys, registers of land office, Indian agents, and postmasters at points remote from the National Capital.

The Oldest G. A. R. Veteran Gone.

BEVERLY, N. J., Sept. 27.—John Sowders died yesterday at his home near Riegelsville at the advanced age of ninety years. He is said to have been the oldest Grand Army Veteran in the United States, having identified himself with the organization when it was first formed. He was a member of the Thirty-first Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served at the front all through the war.

Wife and Child Saw the Murder.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 27.—W. W. Lampkin, engineer at the Morris building, and John Mabin, a carpenter, engaged in a dispute on the East Lake dummy-line train to-night. The train was crowded with people, and Mabin's wife and child were with him. The quarrel resulted in Lampkin drawing a knife, and killed Mabin then and there.

Short in His Accounts \$2,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Walter E. Huey, general collector for the Board of Harbor Commissioners, is now stated to be short in his accounts to the extent of at least \$2,000. He disappeared Thursday night. He has been a collector for about a year and was under bonds for \$20,000.

RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

THE HUCKEY STATE GOVERNOR STRIKES FROM THE SHOULDER.

"I Believe You to Be Dishonest," Said Governor Campbell to Mr. Reemelin, An Official at Porkopolis—An Interesting Controversy—Spicy Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 27.—There was a rumor here last night that Governor Campbell was about to ask the resignation of three members of the Board of Public Improvements of Cincinnati for irregularities. The names of the members used were Messrs. Reemelin, Montgomery, and Donham.

Governor Campbell refused to confirm the report, stating he had no power to remove a member, the Legislature having placed that power in the hands of the probate court. It was learned at the executive office that complaints as to the conduct of members of the board had been received by the Governor, and that he had been in correspondence with certain of the members.

The following telegrams were sent this evening:

"CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 27, 1890.

"Gov. James E. Campbell: 'The evening papers here publish what purports to be an official statement from you in which you charge crookedness in the Board of Public Improvements. Do you charge me with any crookedness? Answer at once.'

"LOUIS REEMELIN."

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 27, 1890.

"Hon. Louis Reemelin, Cincinnati: 'Replying to your telegram, wherein you peremptorily demand to know if I charge you with what you term crookedness, I beg to say that I have not charged you with anything, but I believe you to be dishonest, and that opinion is concurred in by every citizen of Cincinnati whom I have seen or from whom I have heard within the last month. Whenever I have charges to make against you or the Board of Public Improvements in the city of Cincinnati, I will select my own time and place and my own medium of communicating the same to the public. In the mean time I demand your resignation from said board, to be placed in my hands before noon of Monday next.'

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, "Governor of Ohio."

The subjoined are copies of the only correspondence held between the Governor and the Board of Public Improvements.

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 24, 1890.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am told that you have expressed a willingness to resign your membership on the Board of Public Improvements in the city of Cincinnati, provided it were my desire that you should do so. I write for the purpose of advising you that such action would meet my approval. A prompt reply will be appreciated by yours, respectfully,

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, "Governor of Ohio."

"CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 26, 1890.

"To Hon. James E. Campbell, Columbus, Ohio: 'MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th is before me. I am surprised at its contents. The more so for the reason that I have not had any other intimation from you but that my course in the Board of Public Improvements of Cincinnati met with your unqualified approval, as well as that of all fair-minded people of this city. In fact, every act of mine has been in the interest of the people whom you appointed me to serve. Before, therefore, giving your letter any further answer I respectfully request the name of your informant and the cause for your readiness to approve my resignation as a member of said board.'

Yours respectfully,

"LOUIS REEMELIN."

THE OPPOSITION TO LEE.

What a Friend of the General Has to Say on the Subject.

To the Editor of the Sunday Herald:

As an act of justice I request the insertion of this article in THE SUNDAY HERALD, not as a reply to the violent and abusive editorial from the *Fairfax Herald*, which was republished in your columns on last Sunday, for that merits no reply—its animus is too apparent. The causes for the sudden change from a friend and supporter of Gen. Lee by the editor of the *Fairfax Herald* to an opponent, and an abusive one, are pointed out in a letter of recent date to the *Alexandria Gazette* by Mr. John M. Johnson, of that city, with such circumstantial evidence of their truth as will carry conviction to the public mind, and where Mr. Johnson is known his statement will obtain the fullest credence.

Mr. Johnson says the editor of the *Fairfax Herald* was the ardent supporter of Gen. Lee, and became very indignant when it was proposed to withdraw his name from the Congressional canvass at a recent conference. The inability, he says, of Gen. Lee to appoint the editor to a clerkship, over which he had no control, and his declining to go upon his personal bond are, Mr. Johnson says, the reasons for his sudden conversion, and like all converts he displays his zeal in personal abuse, and is using the paper under his control to give vent to his private grievances against the nominee of the Democratic party. It is to be sincerely regretted that a journal professing to represent the Democratic party of the Eighth District should be made the vehicle for conveying into the canvass the editor's personal spite, fancied or real.

The charges of unfairness are usually heard from the defeated candidate and his friends, but the people of Virginia will not readily believe any such charge against Gen. Lee or those who represented him in the convention. The reputation he obtained in peace and war is too firmly established to be shaken by any amount of personal abuse, the more especially when that abuse is so manifestly the offspring of disappointment and chagrin. Gen. Lee's colleagues will testify to his faithful discharge of every duty as a representative of the Old Dominion, maintaining the honor of the name he bears, and which occupies so brilliant a page in our country's history.

A DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, September 20.

A Big Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 27.—The Central Railway car stables, at Greenmount avenue and Preston street, were burned to-night. Loss, \$50,000; insured.

Nominated for Congress.

TYLER, TEX., Sept. 27.—The Republicans of this district to-day nominated S. B. Fish for Congress.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

A Misplaced Switch Caused the Terrible Smash Up.

WALLA WALLA, WASH., Sept. 27.—Through a gentleman from Pendleton the news was received this morning of a fearful railroad disaster which occurred at Waukanza, eight miles east of Shoshone, on the Oregon Short Line, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning. This station is the passing point for the Union Pacific fast mail trains. The east-bound train pulled into the station on time and side-tracked. A minute later the west-bound train ran in. The switch to the main track was closed, and it ran head on into the east-bound train, telescoping the train and wrecking both engines. The informant says the passenger cars were all smashed. The work of rescue was at once commenced. When he left twenty dead bodies had been taken out, and it was thought that there were more in the wreck. Friday's trains were all abandoned. Passengers from all points this side were delayed, as there were no train run out from Huntington that day.

DEATH OF COL. BOUDINOT.

The Well-Known Cherokee Gone to the "Happy Hunting-Ground."

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept. 27.—Col. E. C. Boudinot died in this city this morning of dysentery. Col. Boudinot was the most noted of the Cherokees, and was well known in Washington, where he represented the Cherokees on various occasions. He was a strong advocate of the plan of distributing the Indian lands in severalty.

Train Wrecking Attempted.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 28.—A special from Alliance, Ohio, says: Another cowardly attempt was made this morning at Maxlin, near here, to wreck the limited going West. One rail had been dragged partially across the track and others were ready. A two-horse farm wagon had also been placed on the track. A freight came along unexpectedly and surprised them before they had succeeded in their purpose and knocked the wagon into kindling wood. The rail was pushed ahead of the engine and off the track. This is the fourth attempt at this place. Those implicated in the first three attempts are in the penitentiary.

New Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 27.—The following candidates have successfully passed examination for admission to the Naval Academy as cadets: L. T. Adams, of Pennsylvania; R. C. Bulmer, of Nevada; B. G. Crosby, at Large; E. C. DeKay, of New York; P. M. LaBach, of North Dakota; G. Z. P. Stone, of Georgia; W. E. Towne, of South Dakota; E. H. Watson, of Kentucky.

Naval Cadet H. C. Gates has reported for final graduating examination.

Vaux Will Run Against McAleer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 27.—At a meeting to-night of Independent Democratic voters of the Third Congressional District, formerly represented by Samuel J. Randall, resolutions were passed endorsing Hon. Richard L. Vaux, and nominating him as an Independent Democratic candidate to run against William McAleer, who was nominated on Thursday last by the regular district convention.

News Notes.

The important bill to establish a United States court for settlement of private land claims which was brought forward in the Senate as one of the steering-committee's schedule bills for passage at this session, got a "black-eye" in the Senate yesterday and was recommended to the committee for repairs.

The contract labor bill was so roughly handled in the Senate yesterday that Mr. Blair, who had it in charge, said he wouldn't try any further to put it through the Senate.

The President has approved the act for the relief of Rear Admiral Carter; the act authorizing the appointment of additional ensigns in the Navy, and the act amending the articles of war relative to the punishment on conviction by courts-martial.

The act for the relief of certain property-owners in the city of Washington has been approved by the President and is now a law.

The Commissioner of Pensions yesterday made 181 promotions in the clerk grades of his office preparatory to the appointment to the lower grades of 438 clerks provided for under a recent act of Congress.

Of the busts of those who have been Vice presidents, ordered by the authority of the Senate, those of Adams, Jefferson, and Hamilton have been received.

The new U. S. cruiser San Francisco has been formally turned over to the Government. She will be fitted for sea immediately.

The U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross has returned to San Francisco after a trip of nearly five months to Behring Sea.

Rosah Martin has been appointed postmaster at Free Union, Va.

Naval Ensign John J. Knapp has been ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut. S. E. Woodworth has been detached from duty at San Francisco and ordered to the Alert.

Col. J. M. Whitmore and A. R. Buffington, of the Ordnance Department, have been appointed a board to meet at New York City to-morrow morning for the examination for promotion of Lieut. Col. D. W. Flieger, Maj. L. S. Babbitt, and Capt. J. G. Butler, of the Ordnance Department.

The marble and granite work on the terrace of the Capitol have been completed. A contract has been awarded for the construction of a fountain at the western front of the terrace.

A resurfacing of the pavement on the east front of the Capitol is recommended by Architect Clark.

Mrs. M. Demont has been appointed postmaster at Pomokony, Md.

Senate bill authorizing the purchase of Townsend's library of National, State, and individual records of the Civil War was reported favorably to the House.

Difficulty is experienced by the employees of the Postoffice Department and delay in mail matter results from the failure of the public to properly address mail matter intended for delivery at offices in North and South Dakota, large quantities of such matter being simply addressed "Dakota."

Both Houses have passed a joint resolution correcting an error in the lately passed River and Harbor bill, by which the appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois River was fixed at \$2,000, instead of \$200,000, as intended by Congress.

Capt. J. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, has been assigned to recruiting duty at David's Island, New York.

Maj. C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, recorder of the Ordnance Foundry Board, has been ordered to visit the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and the steel works at Bethlehem on business connected with the work of that board.

RECIPROCITY ARRANGED.

MINISTER REID KILLS THE "COMBINED RETALIATION" SCHEME.

France Leads the Way—Germany and Austria Hustling to Make Terms With the United States—Austria's Minister at Washington Has Instructions.

Copyright by New York Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The completed report of Herr Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, will be presented to the Emperor on Tuesday.

Combined information received from the German Embassy in Paris, that M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had negotiated with Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, for a reciprocity arrangement between France and the United States, has summarily settled the project of Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, for combined reprisals against the United States in retaliation of the McKinley Tariff bill. Emperor William never entertained the idea of reprisals. Chancellor von Caprivi appears to have dallied with the project until the Emperor's return from the manoeuvres, when the suggestions of the semi-official press here and in Vienna for a customs coalition suddenly ceased. Chancellor von Caprivi had a conference with Herr Miquel and accepted his scheme to lessen the cost of living to the masses by higher imports on the most needed classes, the principle involving the early recognizing of the German market to American ports.

The official impression here is that Minister Phelps's overtures for a settlement if renewed, backed by some easy concessions on German exports to the United States, will find a ready response from Chancellor von Caprivi.

Advices from Vienna indicate that the Austrian government also accepts the principle of reciprocity, Count Kalnoky having instructed the Austrian Minister at Washington to make representations in the matter of pearl and other Austrian industries affected by the McKinley bill, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty.

McKINLEY'S REPORT ADOPTED.

And a Sine Die Adjournment Put Through the House.

After the five and one-half hours of debate the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill was adopted by a vote of 152 yeas (the Speaker among the number) against 81 nays. The report was defended in debate by Messrs. McKinley, of Ohio; Dooliver, Sweeney, and Gear, of Iowa; Hitt, of Illinois; Candler and Morse, of Massachusetts; Lind, of Minnesota; Dingley, of Maine, and Cutcheon, of Michigan, and it was vigorously attacked by Messrs. Flower, Cummings, Fitch, and Covert, of New York; Turner, of Georgia; Herbert, of Alabama; McAdoo, of New Jersey; Wilkinson, of Louisiana; McMillan, of Tennessee, and Crain, of Texas.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, said that the House had now reached the final act when it was about to impose the greatest burdens ever placed upon the people of the United States. The House conferees were wrecking the interests of the country. The bill as agreed to increased by one dollar the tax paid by every Caucasian, negro, man, woman, and child in the land. Referring to the reciprocity amendment he declared that the reciprocity provision of the bill was a cowardly surrender of the highest prerogative of the House. The bill gave the President power not exercised by the Czar of Russia. He appealed from the majority of the House to the people who made and unmade Congresses. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. McKinley, in the closing speech in advocacy of the bill, said it was not a bill of retaliation or a bill of diplomacy; it was a bill for the people of the United States to supply them with the necessary revenue to meet the current expenses. The committee had so discriminated in the adjustment of the tariff as to give protection to our people, defense to their industries, and a compensation to make up the difference between the prices paid labor in Europe and prices paid labor in the United States. [Republican applause.] For it was the pride of this country that it paid more and better wages to its workmen than were paid anywhere else on the face of God's earth [applause on Republican side.] And it was enabled to do it because the Republican party (and the old tug party before it) had given its promise that it would impose a tariff on products that came into competition with our own labor, our own soil, or our own crops.

In opposition to this bill, Great Britain and the Democratic party were in an unholy alliance [applause on the Republican side.] This bill, if it became a law, would put upon the free list one-half of all the products which the United States imported, the like of which was never known in any tariff bill passed by the Congress of the United States. Under the Mills bill only 40 per cent. of foreign importations were placed upon the free list. This bill recognized the principle which was found in the Morrill act—a principle on which this country had risen to be the first manufacturing nation of the world. The gentlemen on the other side would tax the people of this country to make an income for the Government. The Republican party would tax the product of other people seeking markets in the United States to supply the necessary revenues of the Government.

The only deviation from a strict party vote on the adoption of the report was on the part of Messrs. Coleman, Featherston, and Kelley, who voted with the Democrats in the negative. Mr. McKinley then reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution providing for final adjournment on Tuesday next, and it was adopted without division; and the House at 6:50 adjourned.

Troops Kept Under Arms.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 27.—VIA GALVESTON.—The excitement continues in La Plata. The Union Civica demands the resignation of Governor Costa. In anticipation of a serious outbreak the troops are kept under arms during the night.

Secretary Blaine in Washington.

Secretary Blaine reached Washington last night on the New York Limited Express, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Blaine.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; clearing in southeastern Virginia, cooler, northerly winds; fair Monday. Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 A. M., 64; 8 P. M., 69; mean temperature, 67; maximum, 74; minimum, 60; mean relative humidity, 88. Total precipitation .16 inches.